

Gazette of the United States, AND Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N^o 119 Chestnut Street.

NUMBER 1865.]

PHILADELPHIA: MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1798.

[VOLUME XIV.]

The price of this Gazette is eight Dollars a year.—Subscribers who reside at a distance from the place of publication, and whose papers are sent per post, pay six months subscription in advance, and one dollar annually for enclosing and directing their papers. The payments to be always six months in advance.

For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, intending to decline the DRUG BUSINESS, offers For Sale, the whole Stock of

Drugs and Medicines, Instruments, &c.

The Shop is elegant, commodious, and sufficiently known for the extensive business done in the whole sale and retail line; the situation equal to any in the city, being at the corner of Walnut and Second Streets. The whole, or any part of the Stock, will be sold, as well best for the purchaser. The terms may be known, by applying to

JAMES MOORE, JUN.

Who has For Sale,

TWO Sloops,
Well calculated for the river trade—
The **PAGE**, about 30 tons burthen, Mulberry and Red Cedar frame, and remarkably stout, of an easy draught of water, rigging in good order.

The **SALLY**, about 30 tons, fails well, and in complete order for the lumber business. All persons indebted to the late firm of Goldsmith & Moore, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to make speedy payment to

JAMES MOORE, JUN.

August 3. \$

Ship & Insurance Broker,

THE SUBSCRIBER, encouraged by the advice of his friends, offers his service to the public as a Ship and Insurance Broker.—He proposes to buy and sell vessels and every thing relating thereto—also matters of vessels and others in entering and clearing at the Custom House, procuring and shipping freight, settling Insurance and all other mercantile accounts, and have on hand the necessary Blanks and Stamps.

Papers in foreign languages translated, and information given in general mercantile matters.—From a knowledge gained by long experience of every branch of business he hopes to be useful to those who please to favor him with their commands.

AMUEL EMERY.

Philadelphia, August 24th, 1798.

FOR SALE,

For Sale, at the Stores of the Sub-

scribers, at Walnut Street Wharf,

105 casks of nails assorted

200 bales of fail canvas, from No. 1 to 3

53 casks yellow ochre

15 tierces bottled porter, 6 to 14 doz. each

London particular } Madeira Wines

India market } Tenebris do. in hogheads and pip

Old Port do. in hhds.

Empty Claret bottles

6 cases of Gingham, Dimities, Mullinets &c.

afforded for the West-India market

4, 10, and 20 inch cables and to coils of cordage

Writing fans, ink stands and presses

20 purchases Jamaica rum

1 bale learning twine

100 bundles sheeting paper

Nicklin & Griffith.

April 7. \$

STAMPS.

W. GRIFFITHS,

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

BEGS leave to inform such persons in the fourth-

ern part of the city (who may find it inconvenient to go farther up for their stamps) that at his Store, No. 177, South Second, near Spruce Street, he has a general supply for distribution.

He has just received from London, by the way of New York, an elegant assortment of Morocco Articles, viz. travelling, dressing, writing and dressing Cases, with Instruments very complete; Pocket Books; Etwees; Thread Cases, Perfes, &c. in the greatest variety and best manufacture.

Likewise on hand—Charts of every part of the American Coast, Prints framed and glazed, Drawing Books and Portable Desks, which, with his usual stock, W. G. hopes will not be unworthy the attention of ladies or gentlemen who make use of such goods.

A number of small Dutch RIFLES, cheap

July 30. \$

Madeira Wine.

A few pipes of remarkably fine MADEIRA WINE fit for immediate use, and at a reduced price—For sale by

JAMES YARD.

July 26. \$

Should a gentleman, a native of Tenerife, who has been known in America by the name of Lewis Martin Ceval at one time, and at another by that of Lewis Ceval Pollifer, be alive, and will apply to James Barry, of Baltimore, he will hear of something highly to his interest. Or should he be deceased, any person who will address a certificate of his death, properly authenticated, will be rewarded with twenty dollars, by applying as above. Mr. Pollifer is supposed to be some where in the late of Massachusetts.

August 1. \$

Bakenridge—for sale

IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Tuckahoe.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a large and nearly three acres—The dwelling house is in complete repair.

The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrained Apple Trees—and there are on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.

Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—it is wooded and watered.

To have trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of

T. McEuen & Co.

No. 78, Chestnut Street.

February 2. \$

ANOTHER STRONG PROOF

Of the great and unparalleled efficacy of

Dr. CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS,

In the Cure of

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, & Consumptions.

New-York, July 10, 1798.

To Dr. CHURCH.

Sir,

For upwards of Twelve Years, I have labored under a severe Cough, shortness of breath

spitting of matter from my lungs and often of clotted blood, till at length I was reduced as to be unable to walk across my room, and owing to the violence of my cough and the shortness of breath could get no rest day or night.

Hearing of your excellent medicine, the Cough Drops, I procured a bottle; I took a dose as soon as I got it, from which I found instantaneous relief, and by continuing it for three days, I bless God I am restored to perfect health. As I believe you to have been the instrument in the hands of Providence, of saving my life, I must intrust you to publish this for the benefit of any who may be in my situation, as I am confident it is one of the best medicines in the world for those complaints.

I am, Sir, your grateful servant,

NICHOLAS STAGG.

Little Robinson-Street.

CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS.

Are prepared and sold by the Inventor and sole proprietor, Dr. CHURCH, at his Dispensary, Washington-Street, New-York, and at his office, No. 1, South Third-Street, Philadelphia, and sold by appointment at Mr. Weedman's 112 William-Street, and Stillwell & DeForest, 108 Pearl-Street, New-York. Mancini, Albany, Price, Baltimore, Thomas, Alexandria, Wilkes, Wilmington, &c. &c.

OBSERVE.

As a counterfeit preparation of this medicine has been industriously circulated through some of the principal cities in the United States, persons are requested to purchase them of such persons only as have Dr. Church's appointment for vending the same. Powers, Poughkeepsie, Chapel, Head of Elk—Bond and Co. New-Castle—Hemish, Lancaster—Mauley, Brunswick (N. J.) Gordon, Trenton, &c.

Patients letters (Post-paid) addressed to Dr. Church, New York, duly attended to.

August 20. \$

This Day Published,

And for sale at the Office of the Editor, No. 119 Chestnut-Street,

(Price 1-8th of a Dollar.)

AN ORATION,

Pronounced July 4, 1798.

At the request of the Inhabitants of the Town of BOSTON, in commemoration of the anniversary of American Independence.

By JOSIAH QUINCY.

"The intruders upon our public liberty, call for reparation—The wrongs we have sustained, call for Justice. That Reparation and that Justice, may yet be obtained, by Union, Spirit, and Firmness. But to divide and conquer was the maxim of the Devil in the garden of Eden, and to divide and enslave hath been the principle of all his votaries from that period to the present."

Observations on the Boston Port-Bill, &c. &c. by the late J. Quincy, Jun.

August 11. \$

TO BE LET,

And immediate possession given;

A large convenient, well finished house, No. 235 High-Street, lately occupied by Doctor Willard, with Coach house and Stables.

Enquire of WILLIAM SHEAFF,

No. 168, High-Street.

July 31. \$

FOR SALE, BY

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

No. 8, CHESTNUT STREET,

100 hogheads RUM,

Of high proof and fine flavour

July 19. \$

Madras and Ventapalem

HANDKERCHIEFS,

Searfaunks and Carradaries,

of the newest and most approved patterns, entitled to the drawback, just received,

AND FOR SALE BY

Alex. J. Miller & Co.

No. 64, South Front Street.

May 18. \$

OX BEEF.

100 Barrels } of B. of best quality, put

50 half Barrels } up with care for long voyages.

100 Barrels of Connecticut Pork.

50 Barrels of Connecticut Tongues.

WINE S.

35 Pipes of Madeira Wine

30 Pipes of Port

30 half casks of Sherry

30 Casks of Lisbon

300 Casks of French Claret, of excellent quality.

800 Barrels of Scraped FLOUR,

100 Barrels of Condensed, and

20 Boxes of Best Durham Mustard.

For Sale by

John Skyrin,

Landenberger's Wharf.

May 4. \$

Just Received and for sale by

WILLIAM YOUNG,

Corner of Second and Chestnut Street—and at the Office of the Editor, price 3 16ths of a dollar,

AN ORATION,

Spoken at Hartford, on the Anniversary of Independence, July 4, 1798.

By THEODORE DWIGHT.

For Sale,

THE TIME of an indentured NEGRO MAN, Who is an excellent Cook, has about eight years to serve.—A L. S. O.

The time of an indentured Negro Boy, Who is a good House-Servant, and has about nine years to serve, they are both perfectly honest and sober.—For terms apply to No. 166 South Front-Street.

August 7. \$

To be Let,

An airy three Story Brick House,

On the South side of Filbert Street, between Eighth and Ninth Street, formerly occupied by the Surveyor General's Office.—Enquire at No. 111, Chestnut Street.

August 10. \$

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the Treasury of the United States for the renewal of the following Certificate of Six Per Cent. Funded Stock, standing in the name of *John G. Smith*, of London, the said Certificate having been lost on board the *Swallow Packet*, Captain Kidd, from Falmouth to New-York.

No. 3072 1 Cert. for 25000 dollars,

2964 1 do. 5000

10,577 1 do. 3000

Willings & Francis.

Philadelphia, August 30. \$

Twenty Dollars Reward,

LOST between Germantown and the middle Ferry, on the 29th instant, a Small Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing Bank Notes to the amount of one hundred and fifty Dollars and upward—several other papers that can be of no use to any other person but the owner.

Whoever has found said Pocket Book and returns it to Ensign George W. Stall at the Camp near Schuylkill shall receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

August 30. \$

City Commissioners' Office,

August 30, 1798.

IN pursuance of an ordinance of the Select and Common Councils, passed the 22d day of May, 1798,

Proposals in writing will be received by the City Commissioners for one month from the first of September next, for letting to rent on lease for one year, to commence the first day of January next, the following public property of the city—

The wharf and landing on Vine Street, also on Salford,

Mulberry,

And High Streets.

Chestnut and W. 1st Streets, Draw bridge, with the Scale and Fifth houses, Spruce, Pine and Cedar Streets.

The Cellar under the City Hall.

The Tavern at the middle ferry on Schuylkill, with the lots contiguous thereto (except so much thereof as shall be occupied by any buildings erected for the use of the Collector of the Tolls, or be necessary for the toll gates.)

A stated meeting of the City Commissioners will be held at the City Hall every Tuesday morning at ten o'clock, during the present epidemic.

Arrived in the ship *Pennsylvanica*, Capt. WILLIAMSON, from Hamburg, now lying at Chester.

A Number of GERMAN SERVANTS, men, women, boys and girls, amongst whom are Gunsmiths, Carpenters, Turners, Tailors, Blacksmiths, Gardeners, Masons, Coachmen, Huntsmen, &c. &c. whose time of servitude is to be disposed of on board the Ship, by

GURNEY & SMITH.

August 28. \$

W. Young,

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

INFORMS his friends and wholesale customers in the country, who find it disagreeable to enter the city during the present Fever, That orders will be received, and executed with all possible dispatch, at the

WHITE-HALL PRINTING OFFICE,

in the white building, above the Mile Stone, on the Ridge Road.

His customers in the city are, every day, informed that the Store in the City will be open, every day, Sunday excepted, from Nine until One of the clock.

August 29. \$

James C. & Saml. W. Fisher,

No. 13 ARCH-STREET,

Have for Sale

200 Casks best refined Salt Petre

Best London Window Glazs from 10 by 8 to 12 by 10

Ditto Glazs Ware in Casks assorted consisting of pint and half-pint Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Goblets, &c.

A L. S. O.

A few Bales of Red, White and Yellow Flannels, Baizes and Kendall Cottons.

June 27. \$

CAUTION.

WHEREAS a certain person swindled from me on the first inst. by giving me in lieu thereof a forged check on the Bank of North America, a note of that date, drawn in my favour by Mr. John Travis; and payable in six months, for three thousand four hundred and fifty seven dollars and forty-six cents. ALL persons are desired not to receive any transfer of it, as it will not be paid by either the drawer or endorser unless recovered by law.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

Race Street.

August 6. \$

The Public are hereby informed,

THAT I did not mean to authorize Col. William Nichols to declare, that I would not pay, unless recovered by law, my note alluded to in his caution of the 6th of August, published in the Gazette of the United States of lat evening. I sincerely lament his loss, and told him I would do all I could do consistently with my credit to serve him, but went no further.

JOHN TRAVIS.

August 7. \$

FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the *Schn. Sincerity*

Benjamin Moutch Master, from Lagaira, consisting of

945 Fenegas of Cocoa

4000 lb. of Flora Indigo

210 Bales of Cotton

4 Packages of Goat Skins

By Willings & Francis.

No. Eleventh-Street.

July 2. \$

West-Indian from Madeira.

Those Gentlemen who have Wines on board the West-Indian are informed the is now discharging at South-Street Wharf, are solicited to hasten down their permits, the Vessel being immediately wanted, Peter Bligh.

Who wants to Purchase,

100 Barrels of good Prime or Mel's Beef

100 ditto Pork

7 or 800 ditto fine Flour

4 or 5000 bushels Indian Corn.

LANDING

From the West Indian,

A choice parcel of Phelps's old particular Wine in Pipes fit for immediate use.

August 13. \$

Lost Yesterday,

BETWEEN the War Office and George S. Ray, the upper Ferry on Schuylkill, A BANK BILL OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, rolled up in a small piece of paper. Whoever has found it, and will leave it with Mr. Straley, shall receive a reward of five dollars and many thanks as a reward.

N. B. The money belongs to a poor waggoner, who is greatly distressed by the loss.

Sept. 1. \$

CAUTION.

WHEREAS Richard Spelman, of Lunenburg in Albany County, in the State of New-York, obtained from me about the 16th of October last, two bonds or notes for 1000 dollars each, and one for 2000 dollars for which I have received no consideration whatever, and which I am determined not to pay. I therefore think it proper to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment or assignments of any or either of them.

PHILIP ARNDT.

New-Easton, (Penn.) Aug. 25, '98.

Sept. 1. \$

Removal to Germantown,

From 136, Market-Street.

RICHARD BAYLEY & Co. for the accommodation of their friends during the prevailing sickness in the City, have opened a store opposite to Doctor Martin's, where they will find an extensive assortment of Chistees, Mullins, Table Linens, and every other article in the Linen-drapery and Haberdashery line.

August 29. \$

The Office of the Committee,

Appointed to superintend the building of the Frigate to be loaned to the United States, is removed to No. 112 Spruce Street—of which those gentlemen who have not already come forward with their subscriptions will please to take notice.

ROBERT RITCHIE, Sec'y.

August 7. \$

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS JAMES CUMMING & Co. late of the city of Philadelphia, merchants, have assigned over all their effects, real, personal and mixed, to the subscribers, for the benefit of all their creditors, who shall subscribe the said assignment within six months from the date hereof.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons who are indebted to the said estate, that they are required to make immediate payment of their respective accounts, to the Assignees, at their office, No. 63, Dock Street, in failure whereof actions will be instituted for the recovery of such debts as are not discharged accordingly.

John Travis,

John Waddington,

James Taylor,

Cornelius Comgus } Assignees.

August 18. \$

Pennsylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 3.

To the Inhabitants of the town of Cincinnati and its vicinity, in the Northwestern Territory.

GENTLEMEN, I HAVE received and read with much pleasure your unanimous address of the 29th of June. I agree with you, that in the ordinary course of affairs, interpositions of popular meetings, to overawe those to whom the management of public affairs are confided, will seldom be warranted by discretion, or found compatible with the good order of society. But at a period like this, there is no method more infallible to determine the question, whether the people are or are not united. Upon no occasion in the history of America, has this mode of discovering and ascertaining the public opinion been so universally resorted to. And it may be asserted with confidence, that at no period of the existence of the United States, have evidences of the unanimity of the people been given, so decided, as on the present question with France.

The people of this country, the most remote from the seat of government and centre of information, as well as those in its neighbourhood, have at length discovered that they are Americans; and feelingly alive to the injuries committed against their country, and to the indignities offered to their government.

Upon ourselves only we ought to depend for safety and defence. This maxim, however, by no means forbids us to avail ourselves of the advantages of prudent and well guarded concert with others, exposed to common dangers. Animated with sentiments like yours, our country is able to defend itself against any enemies that may rise up against it.

Nothing can be more flattering to me than your assurance of confidence in this perilous hour: and nothing could mortify me so much, as that you should ever have reason to believe that your confidence has been misplaced. In return for your prayers for my personal happiness, I sincerely offer mine for the prosperity of the Northwestern Territory in common with all the United States.

JOHN ADAMS.

Quincy, August 11, 1798.

To the Inhabitants of Hamilton County in the Territory North West of the River Ohio, assembled at Columbia on the 4th of July.

GENTLEMEN Your Address has been forwarded by Colonel Spencer as you requested, and demands a respectful return. The approbation of any of the inhabitants beyond the mountains is very acceptable to me for reasons which cannot be mistaken. You must share the fortunes of your Brethren in the Atlantic States, whether prosperous or adverse. Separated from them you would soon be the prey of one or another foreign power, and subject to a yoke, which neither you, nor your fathers nor brothers were able to bear.

JOHN ADAMS.

Quincy August 17 1798.

From the Connecticut Courant.

Messrs. Huelson and Goodwin, Since I came into this State from Philadelphia, I find there has been circulated here, a publication, purporting to be a debate in the Senate of the United States, on a motion of Mr. Martin of North-Carolina, to postpone, to the next session of Congress—the consideration of a bill, to declare void the treaties between the United States and France. The part assigned to me in that publication, is so very different from the one I actually took in the debate; that I request you to publish the following extract, containing the substance of the observations I made, on this motion.

URIAH TRACY.

Litchfield, Aug. 18, 1798.

Mr. President, I hope this motion for postponement will not obtain.—Two reasons have been urged, in favor of the motion; one, the danger which will result from passing the bill now, to our citizens and their property; and the other, goes so far, as to controvert the principles of the Bill itself.

Were this the first measure of disagreement between us and France, the case might be different; but we have authorized the capture of French vessels, and have pulled many others, tending in their operation to defend our citizens against French aggression; many, if not all Americans within the territory of France, are notified of these acts, at any rate all Americans at home, who have property in the republic of France know of them; and those at home and abroad, have long known there were differences between the two nations.—And these differences were specially adapted to create caution, in trusting themselves or property to France; and to excite activity in withdrawing both, that may have antecedently been placed there. When will there be a time, we can take such a measure as this, without exposing the property, and possibly the persons of some individuals?

It does not appear that more injury will be incurred by the passage of this bill the present, than at a future session. But, are there not some advantages to be derived from enacting this bill into a law, the present session? The act authorizing the capture of French armed vessels on our coast, does not provide a remedy commensurate with the evil; it may be, and certainly is, doubted, whether by virtue of this act, French prisoners, should any be taken, can be deprived of the benefits of the treaties between the United States and France; and whether if one of the French vessels should come into port, that the militia, or any detachment of our army are authorized to make prize of her. These doubts can be done away, by a dissolution of the treaties. But if this dissolution does not take place, or a specific act for the purpose, we shall still be in an unpleasant and awkward situation. As the principle of this bill is attacked, it is presumed, a short but comprehensive view of the subject may be proper, under the motion for postponement.

No principle is better established by the laws of nations, than, in case of existing treaties, if one party violates any one or more of the stipulations, the injured party has a right in consequence of such violation, to consider the whole void. The French government has not flagrantly violated several of the stipulations contained in the treaties proposed to be declared void by this bill; it is a given fact by every member of the Senate. The right has then clearly accrued to the United States, the policy of the measure is dictated by such a variety of important considerations, that I cannot for a moment hesitate to give the bill my most hearty and unequivocal support.

Were it a given point, that our envoys are to make a settlement of differences with the French government, my wish is, that as a preliminary step, the present treaty might be done away, especially the

mutual guarantee. Is it not more probable, we can obtain an entire new treaty, or treaties, without any such disagreeable stipulation, than that the guaranty can be struck out, in a modification of the existing treaty, (should such a modification be attempted?) But, sir, I wish a dissolution of the existing treaties with France, and never to make others, with the persons now exercising the French government;—preferable in my opinion would be interminable and unextinguishable war with them, to any treaty, because I have no confidence in their fulfilment of treaties, while they let at defiance every principle of morality, and scoff at every maxim both political and moral, which have heretofore been held sacred by all civilized nations. A cessation of hostilities I sincerely wish, but can have no confidence that hostilities will cease, in consequence of any league, promise or contract that we can make. We have suffered, for two years past, depredations from the French, in defiance of treaties, and while they have reaped all the benefits, we have suffered innumerable more, than if no treaties had existed. The principles of those, who at present govern that unhappy country I wish to guard against and against them would I am every man, woman and child in America, add against every man, woman and child in France, if assisted by them. Gentlemen have said, a declaration of war is preferable to this bill; I acknowledge a declaration of war, will operate in effect to repeal the treaties, and it is possible if the gentlemen wish it, they may be gratified by a declaration, during the present session, it may be, in the course of next week, but of this I cannot decide, as I know not what will be done on the subject; or what causes may arise to induce such a measure; but am confident a repeal of the treaties is less violent, and will be attended with less troublesome consequences than a declaration of war. The one is dissolving a connection, rendered pernicious, by the character and violation of one of the parties; the other is an erection of our faculties in one block. Treaties, by the constitution of the United States, are the supreme law of the land, and our courts must govern their decisions by them, unless otherwise directed by some positive law. Several acts of this session, have, by opposing some parts of the treaties between us and France, revealed our courts from the obligations of those specific parts; but unless we go into minute details, and make laws to meet each case, we must put this general law, which will at once release courts and other citizens of the United States from all obligations contained in those treaties, for as they have been considered the law of the land, this in my opinion is more proper than to multiply legislative regulations.

It has been objected, that custom in other countries, has not sanctioned the repeal of treaties. To this it may be answered, that the power of making treaties, and declaring war are ordinarily lodged in the same person or body of men, and a declaration of war, or actually making war, without a formal declaration, are considered as doing away all contracts or treaties made by or between the same parties. Some doubts may arise in the United States, whether all the force of treaties can be destroyed without a specific legislative act; since treaties are made by the President and Senate, and war, either by declaration or otherwise, can have no legal origin, but with the legislature.—If this reasoning be not conclusive, the peculiar situation of the United States, forbids a conclusion, that want of precedent should defeat this bill. Gentlemen have said, we have reason to believe Mr. Gerry is now negotiating a treaty with the French government; but if the gentlemen will peruse the last message from the President, containing dispatches from Mr. Gerry himself—they will find no such thing—and the President has explicitly declared all negotiation is at an end; and that they should not, under present circumstances, be again attempted.

NEWARK, August 28.

The SILVERD Gray Volunteer Company of Newark, exempt from Military Duty by age.

Met last Saturday evening, to choose their Officers, they made choice of

SAMUEL HAY, Captain.

NATHANIEL CAMP, Lieutenant.

SAMUEL SAYRE, Ensign.

This Company consists at present, of Sixty Old Tried Veterans, they annexed their several ages to their names on the enrollment, and the aggregate appears to be 3244 years, all able and ready to do duty. It is worthy of remark, that every exempt in this town, enrolled himself in this Company, four or five only excepted, and we have good reason to announce, that those few will cheerfully join their fellow citizens when occasion requires.

KNOXVILLE, August 7.

Tellco, July 23.

GARRISON ORDERS.

The commandant of the post cannot omit this opportunity of expressing the lively emotions of gratitude, which he feels as a common citizen of America, to the great founder of our liberty as an independent nation, who is again called on as the Cincinnati of his country, to defend the liberties which he was so peculiarly instrumental in gaining, as well as to express the complete confidence he should feel in again hazarding his life under such a leader. Though but few of you my fellow soldiers, have had the honour to serve under a WASHINGTON, many of you have gained honor under a WAYNE, his pupil; and I am well convinced, should you be called on to exercise your soldiership, in defence of your common country; you would acquit yourselves as the soldiers of the one, and the pupils of the other. I direct a gill of Whisky to be issued to every man of the garrison, as expressed in the commanding officers orders order of yesterday.

EDWARD BUTLER,

Captain Commanding.

GEORGE-TOWN, August 28

Communicated.

On Thursday last, a number of respectable citizens of this town, gave a handsome dinner to Robert G. Harper, Esq. to evince their approbation of his political conduct. The day was spent in great conviviality—the company did not retire till a late hour and appeared highly gratified.

Boston Glafs,

THE Company now engaged in carrying on the Glafs Manufactory, with pleasure assure the public, they have at length brought the business into a situation that will allow them to promise a strict punctuality in the execution of all orders, and a superiority in the glafs they manufacture to any imported.

Their Agents, Messrs. JOSEPH ANTHONY and Co. of Philadelphia, will receive and transmit to the Company, orders from any part of the Southern States, and will contract for the delivery of the Glafs, on terms as reasonable as could be procured from the Company themselves.

Letters and orders directed to Charles F. Kupfer, at the works in Boston, shall meet the strictest attention.

N. B. They cut off any size from 6 by 8 to 18 by 24 inches.

July 27

A large Key found and left at the Office of the Editor—where the Owner may receive it.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

FROM A LONDON PRINT OF JUNE 16.

Received by the *June of New-York.*

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

A French paper, *The Bien Informé*, of the 9th of June, contained a detailed account of the steps which the French minister of foreign affairs has taken to justify himself from the imputations which the publication of the documents relative to the American negotiation at Paris had thrown upon him. This complicated account consists of a correspondence between Talleyrand Perigard and Mr. Gerry, on the subject of the publication, and the mythical characters alluded to in it, and the titles of W. X. Y. and Z. This correspondence is preceded by a laboured defence of the conduct of the French government with respect to America, and an endeavour to refute the charges which the American documents contain.

It is impossible for us at present to go further into this voluminous article, than to extract two or three passages from it, by which it will appear that the main object of the French minister of foreign affairs is, to shake from his own shoulders the disgrace of having been privy to an propitious of a corrupt nature. How he has succeeded in this, our readers will judge from the following extract:—

“Such is the situation of the man, whoever he may be, who is placed at the head of this department, that he is obliged to receive and to listen to a number of persons who are far from enjoying any share of his confidence, without his having any means of preventing the abuse they make of these unmeaning and insignificant visits, of which they avail themselves with heedless inexperience, in order to promote their own interested views.”

In the publication which the American government has given of the account of its commissioners, the names of unacknowledged persons are designated by an initial letter. The minister impatient to discover their names, peremptorily required they should be given up to him, and at length succeeded in obtaining the desired communication, which he immediately deposited in proper hands. It will be learned with pleasure that they are foreigners, and it will be easily believed that they have been forward in doing justice to themselves by hastening to quit the territories of the republic. Only one of these letters designates a Frenchman, who was not backward in declaring himself. The language used by him is irreproachable; he is announced as having sometimes acted as an interpreter, but it is evident that he interpreted none but honourable propositions.

“But as to the foreigners, who make a figure in this negotiation, it appears that the whole object of their intrigues was to obtain from the Americans a sum of twelve hundred thousand livres, in order to be distributed for purposes of corruption. From hence arise, and here terminate all the bustle, all the informations, all the reports, so minutely detailed in the account of the American commissioners.”

Citizen Talleyrand having surmounted, as he thinks, one of his greatest difficulties, proceeds to compliment in most fulsome terms, Mr. Gerry, who, he says, was not imposed upon by these intrigues—and for this clear reason, it was artfully managed that no corrupt propositions should be advanced in his hearing; by th's manoeuvre one part of the American embassy was playing off against the other in such a way as to keep the different members of it at variance as to the apparent conduct of the French minister, and even at a loss in respect to their own ultimate object in the negotiation.

It is evident, however, that citizen Talleyrand was not prepared for such a statement as the American commissioners have laid open to the world by the following passage, which precedes his declamatory conclusion.

“The whole of these facts offers such a tissue of incongruities and contradictions, that the mind is bewildered in them. One is at a loss how to state with precision the reproaches that ought to be made to the American commissioners.”

“But it may be clearly seen and understood, that they have been most strangely deceived, if they have believed, and that they are the more perfidious if they have not believed, what they have related. In the expression of these reproaches which are torn from indignation, we must most studiously exclude Mr. Gerry who, doubtless, may have been deceived both by the foreign intriguers, and perhaps even by his own colleagues; for in him no suspicion of bad faith or infidelity can attach.”

All this flattery of Mr. Gerry is easily accounted for: he was not so alive to the insults offered his country, as his associates. He can see a very smooth road of negotiation yet open between the two republics!—But to come to the curious conclusion of the French minister's defence:

“There were doubtless great objects in view which made them (the French and American ministers) hazard holding out, as discoveries of the highest importance, the incoherent tales of two foreign intriguers connected with France. Perhaps they supposed that the citizens of the United States of America would form an idea of the French government from these caricatures, and that the French government would be irritated by so pointed a provocation.—They calculated the effect of the insult from the malignity of the intention, and not from the littleness of the means. In a word, they flattered themselves with exciting indignation instead of pity. They wished for war; they wished that France, insulted, should declare war against the people whose cause had defended, and that the people should through their own efforts, be replaced under the dominion of England.”

“By means of that war the British cabi-

net would gain an ally who would labor for its interest—who would second its projects against the French and Spanish colonies and retard the moment of its humiliation. By means also of that war—the British cabinet accelerates the execution of a plan of which it had never lost sight.”

“It is well known that as soon as it defpaired of re-uniting to the triple crown the States whose independence it was compelled to acknowledge, it at least endeavoured to revive in their minds prejudices favourable to limited monarchy; that they endeavoured to fortify by the analogy of constitutional forms, the habits that were common to the English and American people, and that they took to keep for a length of time in the vicinity of the United States, one of the sons of George III. Can it then be conceived to be true that, to the degradation of the human mind, there shall be found a number of American citizens ferociously inclined to the English form of government? Can it be true that men, called by the public confidence to the head of the government of the United States, should have written in favour of the British constitution, merely in order to prepare the adoption of it in their own country? Can it be true that a thirst for honours, that a greediness for wealth, that a desire of continuing in power should have already matured this conspiracy against the cause of freedom?”

“It were henceforward superfluous to dissemble—Such are the criminal attempts of the English cabinet—such is the blind inclination of a government which it influences.”

The correspondence which M. Talleyrand attaches as a kind of evidence to character, and which we do not think fair to abridge, is as follows:

[Here follows in the London print, the correspondence between Mr. Gerry and Mr. Talleyrand, which we re-published on Thursday.]

CARRICKFURGUS, June 11.

On Saturday and yesterday, the people of the parishes of Broadland and Island Magee came in here in large bodies, and delivered up all their arms, consisting of muskets, bayonets, pitchforks and pikes.

“We have nothing to fear in this quarter, for the inhabitants seem to be entirely of one party—for government.”

SAINTFIELD, June 13.

An engagement happened not far from us two nights ago. The rebels having taken up a position on a neighbouring hill in great force, a strong detachment from Belfast came against them. Gen Barber commanded, and commenced his attack early in the evening, which he continued till eleven o'clock at night, when he ordered his troops to cease firing; the rebels however continued their fire without intermission. About two o'clock in the morning, the King's troops again opened their fire from cannon and mortars, which the rebels stood by for some time, but at length were forced to give way, and fled in all directions, leaving on the field two hundred of colours and pieces of cannon. The number of rebels killed is very great; one of their leaders is among the slain.

The King's troops had only 8 men killed and 15 wounded.—Captain Evans and Lieutenant Ellison of the Monaghan militia are killed—another Lieutenant is wounded.

The effect of the rebellion has been most deplorable in this part of the country, which for three miles round, is laid desolate—scarcely a house standing.

The rebels have a camp a few miles from Belfast, where a number of smiths are working night and day making pikes. The towns of Templepatrick, Doagh, Randalstone, Killead, Ballynure and Ballyclare, all situated within a short distance round Antrim, have been burnt or laid waste. A number of insurgents in arms near Ballymena are hemmed in by Col. Clavering on one side, and Colonel Lumley on the other. Many people belonging to the towns which have been laid waste, and the neighbouring country, are coming in and throwing themselves on the mercy of Government.

VIENNA, May 30.

The head of the Italian insurgents, it is said, has promised to restore the pope to his seat; his numbers are daily increased by persons wanting bread and destitute of employ.

All the military in Hungary are in motion. The infantry is particularly completely armed, and according to the new dispositions, each Hungarian regiment consists of 4500 men. The banishment of Poles and Italians is still going on.

FRANKFORT, June 2.

The fortress of Mentz is put into the most formidable state of defence; 600 pieces of cannon have been added to the works, and an immense quantity of ammunition and provisions. The French, it is said, mean to raise the blockade of Ehrenbreitstein.

BASLE, June 1.

The inhabitants of the Valais have not laid down their arms as reported; of one French battalion sent them, it is said, not a man returned unscathed. Citizen Rapinat has been informed by the French Directory, that he will not incur their displeasure by dropping the process against Burchard, Kolb, and Marain, who were implicated in the affair of the bridge of Huninguen, when the French general Alliance was killed, in consequence of the violation of the Swiss territory by the Austrians.

FROM THE PARIS PAPERS.

CAEN, 17th Prairial (June 4.)

The British, commanded by captain Miskin, left La Hague a few days ago, one part went to Cherbourg, the other, consisting of eight gunboats, on the way to Havre, was met by a superior English force, and compelled to take refuge in the river of Dives. It was this squadron, and not the town of Dives, which was bombarded by the English, the latter fired 100 bombs and 2000 balls without doing him any harm. All along the coast the English blockade our ports and burn our ships.

A Jew named Matheo has published in Italian a letter, addressed to his brethren, in which he proposes to them to establish the empire of Jerusalem. He tells them, that an invincible nation has given an example of what the love of

country can do. He desires them to implore its generosity; and they may then be assured, that the philosophy which guides the chiefs of that sublime nation, will incline them to give a favourable reception to the demand. He then describes the means of securing success to this enterprise. He proposes, that there shall be established a council, the members of which shall be elected by the Jews who are scattered over Europe, Asia, and Africa, of whatever last they may be classed, according to the countries they inhabit, and forming fifteen tribes, each to send a deputy to Paris, where the council shall be held. The council shall appoint an agent to the Executive Directory of France.—Matheo then points out the limits of the country which the Jews ought to occupy. “Placed in the centre of the world,” says he, “our country will become the entrepot of all the rich and useful productions of the earth.” If the French government give the necessary assistance, the council shall offer in return, first, pecuniary indemnification—secondly, to share the commerce with French merchants only.

LONDON, June 10.

The latest letters from Switzerland state, that the French commissioner Rapinat had written to the Helvetic Directory, questioning the sovereignty of the Swiss Republic, and calling the treasures upon which the French seal had been put, at Berne and other places, the property of the French Republic. The Helvetic Directory, on the refusal of the assembly, have demanded an explanation, declaring their independence, and their determination to preserve it at the hazard of their lives.

We intimated that a considerable part of the residue of the “army of England” had been ordered to the interior. Part of it has within these few days been recalled to the coast; not for the purpose of invasion, but to repel the attacks every where apprehended from the active gallantry of Sir Richard Strachan; who, one day at Havre, the next at Cherbourg, the third at La Hogue, proclaims more effectually to the people of France the duplicity of their rulers than could the eloquence of even a dozen men like Mr. Pitt, if it were possible the world could produce them.

We have reason to believe that the manner in which the French were received by the handful of gallant fellows at St. Marcou, will prevent their readily making those rocks another visit. They are stated, by the last accounts from the continent, to have actually lost 1100 men killed and drowned, besides a considerable number wounded. Their object at present is the conquest of Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney; for which purpose they have 14,000 soldiers in, and ready to embark on board the flotilla; but we hope and believe that wherever they may go they will be treated as they ought.

Mr. Todd, the late secretary to the post-office, who died on Thursday, was appointed to that situation in the year 1732, for some time past his memory wholly failed him; but he retained his appetite and his spirits to the last. With his daughter he gave to Lord Lauderdale, some years since, 40,000l.—We understand he has left to that nobleman a further sum of 80,000l. with several considerable legacies.

June 10.

Yesterday morning the arrival of the extra ship Albion, from Bengal, off Stonehaven, in Scotland, was announced at the East India house. She has been 8 weeks from St. Helena, with dispatches, which she landed at Berwick near Monrovia, and in her came over the following passengers, major Lloyd and captain Frazer of the Bengal establishment, captain Scott of the 78th foot, captain Macdowall of the 98th, captain Hargrove of the 13th, Madras cavalry, Mr. Gough from Calcutta, lieutenant Owen of the 33d, and Mr. Thompson of the Royal Navy. Lieutenant Carruthers of the Bengal Establishment died on the passage between Calcutta and the Cape. The following ships were waiting for convoy at St. Helena when the Albion failed: The Glatton, Boddam, duke of Buccleugh, Crescent packet, from China; Rose, Houghton, and Lord Thurlow, from Calcutta; Marquis of Lansdowne, Hullborough, and King George, from Madras, belonging to the East India Company.

Extra ships:—The Walter Boyd, Isabella, Porfuit and Ariadne, from Calcutta; Bellona, from Amoy, with spices in bulk, valued at 200,000l. The Duff packet from China; Princess Royal, from Botany Bay; the William and the Barbara whalers; the Phoenix, a Portuguese, from Calcutta, and the Danish ship Denmark, are detained by governor Brooks, supposed to have Dutch property on board from Batavia.

The Earl of Exeter has expunged from his library and burnt the work of Voltaire, Rousseau, Bolingbroke, Abbé Raynal and French Encyclopaedia.

From the London Gazette.

WHITEHALL, June 16.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been this day received from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland by his Grace the Duke of Portland, his majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Dublin Castle, June 11, 1798.

MY LORD,

I Am concerned to acquaint your Grace that accounts received from maj. Gen. Nugent this morning are not so favourable as from the details which were yesterday received I had reason to hope. A body of rebels having assembled near Saintfield, they were attacked by a detachment under col. Stapleton, who at first suffered some loss, but he afterwards put the rebels to flight.—Being ordered to proceed to Newtown Ardes, colonel Stapleton found the rebels in possession of the town, upon which Gen. Nugent ordered him to retire until his force could be augmented.

There is no official account as to the body of rebels which were to be attacked by brig. gen. Knox, at Toome bridge. Private ac-

counts state that they have been dispersed. I have the honor to be, &c.
CAMDEN.

Dublin Castle, June 12, 1798.
MY LORD,
I have the honor to acquaint your grace, that accounts have been this day received from maj. gen. Nugent, who is at Belfast, which state, that the information he had received of a large body of rebels having entrenched themselves near Toome Bridge, was unfounded. One arch of the bridge has been broken down by an inconsiderable party, which had been dispersed; the bridge has been since rendered passable.

Col. Clavering has reported from Antrim to maj. gen. Nugent that the disaffected in the neighbourhood of the town had expressed a desire to submit and return to their duty. At Ballymena, 150 muskets and 800 pikes had been given up to the magistrates. Many arms, 500 pikes, and a brass field piece, have been surrendered to major Seddon.

Maj. gen. Nugent expresses his warmest acknowledgments to the regulars, militia and yeomanry forces under his command, for their alacrity, zeal and spirit.

Other advices state, that lieutenant. col. Stewart, having marched from Blaris with a party of the Argyll fencibles, 30 cavalry, and some yeomanry, arrived at Ballynahinch as the rebels were beginning to collect. He relieved some yeoman who were in their possession, and the rebels fled into lord Moira's whither they pursued about 40 of them were killed, and the remainder dispersed.

By a letter received this morning from maj. gen. Sir Charles Agill, it appears that he had attacked a rebel camp at the Roar near Ross, which he completely dispersed, 50 men were killed, and their leader.

I have the honor to be, &c.
CAMDEN.

At a court at St. James's, the 13th of June 1798, present the King's most excellent majesty in council.

His majesty in council was this day pleased to declare Charles marquis Cornwallis, Lieutenant general and general governor of his majesty's kingdom of Ireland.

DUBLIN CASTLE, June 16.

This morning advices were received from major general Nugent. By them it appears that the rebels, who had been defeated by them at Ballynahinch, have petitioned for pardon, and offered to surrender up all their arms and ammunition. The major general, in reply, promised to accept submission, on the condition of their giving up their leader, Monroe, and the other principal traitors who had instigated them to their late wicked practices. They were to surrender by 12 o'clock on the 15th. Monroe was, however, taken by general Nugent early on that morning.

Major general Nugent, alluding to the affair at Ballynahinch, states the loss of the rebels to have exceeded 500 men, and that many have been since made prisoners. The general particularly states his acknowledgments for the services of major general Barber.

He mentions also, with great satisfaction, the conduct of Mr. Boyd of Ballycally. Mr. M. Naphten had sent to warn him of his danger, which induced him to retreat on Friday last to Colrain, where he collected the Dunfevinch and Giants' Causeway corps, with which, together with his own, he returned to Ballycally, and beat the rebels out of the place, and he is now proceeding to punish them between that town and Glenarm.

Captain Stewart, of the Fencible yeomanry, and captain Matthews, of the Fencible yeomanry, have behaved uncommonly well in repelling large bodies of rebels, who attacked them with great fury.

General Nugent speaks generally of the conduct of all the yeomanry in his district in the warmest terms of approbation, and mentions that he had thanked them all.

RASTADT, June 1.

The Prussian Minister resident here, according to what has transpired, has declared to the French Minister Bonnier, that the unexpected demands on the part of the Republic, communicated in the last note relative to the fortresses upon the right shore of the Rhine, have made a very sensible impression upon his Prussian Majesty, peculiarly as the King can view those demands in no other light than as offensive and menacing measures, which will oblige his Majesty to continue his cautionary preparations: Ehrenbreitstein, he contends, should be fortified as a fortress calculated for the defence of the North of Germany, and necessarily included in the line of his observation. The Prussian Minister added at the same time, that the king had no design to enter into any new coalition, provided the French gave up the demands above mentioned, his Majesty having no objection to their peaceful possession of those countries upon the left side of the Rhine ceded to them by the Empire.

Another letter same date.

The Imperial Envoy's have solemnly declared they can by no means agree to the late demands of the French; these being inconsistent with the independence of the German Empire, and dangerous in respect to the tranquillity of other states.

People are full of expectation for the issue of Prince Repnin's negotiations at Berlin, and those of Count Cobenzl at Seltz, which are said to include the affair of Bernadotte at Vienna.

In Alsace, and all along the left shore of the Rhine, the young men have been lately put in requisition to reinforce the French armies.

The following Certificates

OF Funded Debt and Bank of United States Stock, were forwarded from England per the Countess of Leinster Packet, in the 11th month, 1797, which vessel has been captured, and the Certificates supposed to be lost.

4000 dollars 44 per cent. Stock, standing on the books of the Treasury, in the name of Bird Savage and Bird Certificate No 189, dated July 19th, '96. Ten shares Stock of the Bank of United States, in the name of Miller, Hart & Co. of London, in one Certificate, No 26067, dated the 1st day of January, 1797.

For the renewal of which certificates, application is intended to be made at the Office of the Treasury of the United States, and at the Bank of United States; of which all persons interested therein, are desired to take notice.

JOHN WARDER.

Philadelphia, 5 mo 26, 1798.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA.
MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 3.

HEALTH OFFICE, FELLOW-CITIZENS.

Impelled by the awful progress and unparalleled malignity of the prevailing fever, we are constrained to address your feelings, as well as your reason, in order to avert the fatal destruction which, with rapid strides, is pervading our ill-fated city and suburbs.

The best skill of our physicians, and all the powers of medicine, it must be acknowledged, have proved unequal in the contest with this devouring poison.

With the most affecting sympathy and anxious solicitude, we have to the best of our judgments, endeavored to employ, as circumstances appeared to require, the power and the means entrusted to us, in arresting its progress, and alleviating its concomitant miseries. We shall continue to employ them with unremitting zeal; but we have neither the power nor the means to accomplish ALL THE MEASURES necessary to check its extension, or provide for the pressing exigencies of the moment.

The powers delegated, and appropriations made by law, to the institutions under our direction, are impotent indeed, when compared to the magnitude of the occasion.

It remains for our fellow citizens to attain, by their energy, the ends which alone can stop its progress and diminish its horrors.

We have, in conjunction with the Guardians of the Poor, caused tents to be erected on the east bank of the Schuylkill, for the accommodation of the indigent; where near twelve hundred are already provided for, out of the fund appropriated for the ordinary relief of the poor.

This is but a partial mitigation of the evils which environ the wretched who have a claim upon the philanthropy of those who are in more fortunate circumstances.

The difficulty of preparing a place of refuge, at present, in the country, is too well known; and the expense attending the removal of a family has discouraged many from the attempt, who are in circumstances to live comfortably at home.

What remains to be done? Citizens of respectability and influence! Come forward, and form yourselves into a committee for the purpose of erecting on the west bank of the Schuylkill, all the tents that can be collected; let the tents be floored with boards, and made as comfortable as possible; if tents cannot be had, boards in abundance may be procured for the erection of sheds.

Admonish those citizens who have no place of refuge, to take shelter there, particularly those from the east part of the city, the district of Southwark, and the Northern Liberties—in short, ALL who can leave their homes without manifest injury; except those who are necessary for the protection of the city and liberties.

The committee should have the general superintendence and regulation of the tents, and authority to preserve order; contract for certain supplies of bread, meat, vegetables, wood, &c. at the lowest possible rates. Those who are not in circumstances to pay, must be supplied by public bounty.

It is at best an unequal, perhaps an unjust mode of raising money by an appeal to the humanity of generous individuals; but if on any occasion it may be justified, the present may be assumed without hesitation.

We call your attention to the actual and undisputed state of our city. Consider the mortality and rapid increase of the sick at so early a period. View the list of your physicians, and mark how few are at their posts; and we believe you will think with us, that the preservation of health is only to be attained by flight.

Do not flatter yourselves, fellow-citizens, that this picture is too highly coloured; we speak from conviction, and a knowledge of facts; and doubt not, that the lives of hundreds, perhaps of thousands, may be preserved by the adoption of these or similar measures.

By order of the Board of Managers of the Marine and City Hospitals.

WILLIAM JONES, President.

Attest,

WM. PENROSE, Clerk pro tem.

TENTS.

By Direction of the General Board of Guardians.

THE Public are informed that Tents are now erected near the Banks of Schuylkill and that it will be necessary for any person or family, who wish to remove there, to produce a recommendation from some respectable Citizens to either of the following Committee.

Peter Miercken, No. 37, Shippen Street.
Isaac Price, No. 79, Market Street.
James Olden, corner of 6th & Market St.
John Kehr, No. 426, North Third Street.
Philadelphia, Aug. 24, 1798.

The Committee who have charge of the Tents will be much obliged to such of their fellow-citizens, who may have any straw to dispose of, if they will be kind enough to send it to the Tents, on the Commons near the Powder House as the same is much wanted to make the situation of the Poor comfortable.

By order of the Committee,

PETER MIERCKEN, chairman.

Received at the Tents near Schuylkill, for the use of the Poor.

Sept. 1. One tierce of Rice from Messrs. Nathan and David Sellers.

One cart load of Straw from Mr. Henry Young of Moyamensing.

One cart load of Straw from an unknown person.

One barrel of Fish from Mr. John Coyle.

By order of the Committee,

PETER MIERCKEN, Chairman.

City Hospital Report from 1st to 2d September.

Admitted.
Cornelius Cruik, Penn Street, below South. Peggy Vocum, 5th Street, between Market & Arch.
Mary Cort, No. 171, South Front Street.
John Brady, Christian Street, between Second & Queen.

Wm. Burk, No. 36 Race Street.
Mr. Stewart, No. 252, North Front Street.
Charles Stewart, above Kensington bridge.
Michael Yarnan, No. 50, Almond Street.
Mrs. Nelson, No. 81, Christian Street.
Mr. Homan, No. 262 South Front Street.
Betsey Puk, No. 75, Walnut Street.
Thomas Maffat, No. 4, South Fourth Street.
Jno. C. Camor, No. 49, North Front Street.
Nancy Holland, No. 8, Vernon Street.
Jolly Fisher, Hannah Wilds, Front near Catharine Street.
Thos. Addison, Pennsylvania Hospital.
Peter Brown Crooked Billet wharf.
John Shild, taken in the street.
Catherine Jones, from the gate of Pennsylvania Hospital.

Mary Martin Third Street below German.
John Cuffin, No. 28, Gunkle Street.

Died since last report.
Betsey Dermot admitted without a pulse.
Thomas McGavin.

Henry Prederic, 3 days ill previous to ad.
Mark Ward, 5 do do do.
John Cunningham, 2 do do do.
Mary Evis, 3 do do do.
Maffy M. Gill, 2 do do do.

Discharged cured.
Elizabeth Cook.

Remaining in the Hospital 95, 31 of whom are on the recovery.

Interred in Hospital Ground:
From City Hospital 7
City and Liberties 10

Total 17.
PHILIP S. PHYSICK.
SAMUEL COOPER.
JAMES T. JOMPSON, Steward.
By order of the Board of Managers,
WM. JONES, President.
Attest Isaac Price, Clerk, Pro tem.

City Hospital Report from 2d to 3d September.

Admitted.
John Clarkham, 101, Water St.
Catharine Leonard, Dock, near Second St.
Ann Magarvey, 91, Walnut St.
Jami Buileaux, Fourth, between V and E and Callowhill Streets.

Mary Buileaux, do do.
Moses Clark, South, below Penn St.
Charles, Front near Love Lane.
Daniel Bofhel, ship Lenox.

Died since last report.
Charles O'Connell, ill 3 days previous to ad.
Chas. Stewart, 4 do.
Patrick Quinn, 5 do.
Sarah Watkins, 2 do.
Lydia Wells, 3 do.
Catharine B. efoy, 2 do.

Moses Clark, 12 hours after admission.
John Clarkham, brought in insensible, died in 6 hours.

John Bates, admitted 3d day of his illness.

Discharged cured.
James Wilson, Abraham Pye
Michael Cooper, Thomas Wade
James Boyle, Joseph Lichelery
James Frazier, John Learson
John Henderfon, Latitia Murray

Interred in the City Hospital Burying Ground since last report.

From the City Hospital 9
City and Suburbs 19

Total 28

Remaining in the Hospital, \$4.25 of whom are on the recovery.

PHILIP S. PHYSICK,
SAMUEL COOPER,
James Thompson, Steward.
By order of the board of Managers,
WM. JONES, President.

Attest Wm. Penrose Clerk, Pro tem.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY

new cases of the prevailing fever, reported by 19 Physicians, for the last 48 hours.

Buried in the several Church burying grounds, exclusive of those at the Hospital for the 48 hours ending at 8 o'clock last evening—32 adults—15 children.

DIED—Yesterday morning, Doctor SAMUEL BOWEN SAYRE, one of the Physicians lately appointed by the Board of Health, to attend in the Northern Liberties.

Mr. JAMES WATERS, proprietor of the Weekly Magazine.

At Moore's Town, New Jersey, THOMAS HAMMETT, of the house of Shaw & Hammett, on Saturday afternoon two boys were playing in a boat in a Dock between Arch and Race Streets, when one of them, nine years of age, unfortunately fell in and was drowned. His name was ROBERT CHAMBERLAIN, son of Mr. William Chamberlain, in Front Street. We understand he was a very promising child. Every exertion was made to find his body, but in vain.

APPOINTMENTS—BY AUTHORITY.

For the Marine Corps—August 3d, 1798.

CAPTAINS.
Franklin Wharton, Philadelphia.
Daniel Carmick, do.
Lemuel Clerk, Massachusetts.

LIEUTENANTS.
George Meminger, Philadelphia.
John Hall, South-Carolina.
Henry A. Williams, New-York.
Simon W. Geddes, Delaware.
James Talman, New-Jersey.
Reuben Lilley, Massachusetts.
Diamond Colton, do.
James Weaver, Rhode-Island.
James James, Virginia.
William Cammock, do.
Lemuel Reddick, do.
Jonathan Church, Connecticut.

SECOND LIEUT.

Dyre Wynkoop, Maryland.
Anthony Gale, Philadelphia.
Robert Rankin, Maryland.
Henry Caldwell, Vermont.
Josiah Reddick, junr, Virginia.

Died August 31st.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. PENROSE.
I find by some of your late gazettes, that there has been two meetings of citizens of Philadelphia, styling themselves Friends to the Constitution and Government of the United States; one in the City and the other at Germantown, for the purpose of forming Tickets for the ensuing Elections. Those Meetings have severally published their proceedings, the results whereof are materially different, and as both are of equal authority and respectability, it is impossible to know which has the paramount claim to public attention. It is not my present intention to animadvert upon the respective merits of these two editions of Tickets, but to have this duplicate business reduced to some practical form, that the public mind may know on what to depend. It is therefore proposed, that a General Meeting (for the two mentioned can have no pretensions to this character) of the citizens of the above description be had in eight or ten days hence, at the most convenient situation, probably that would be in Frankfort, at an early hour of the day, in order that those citizens who reside at present in the neighbouring villages of Trenton, Burlington, Bristol, &c. may have an opportunity of attending or of sending deputations, for the purpose of finally determining on Tickets as acceptable as possible to the whole of the Federal interest. Some such measure appears to be absolutely necessary to insure unanimity, without which we may really despair of success.

A FEDERALIST.

From Claypole's American Daily Advertiser.

GERMANTOWN, 21st August, 1798.

Messrs. Claypoles,
HAVING lately read in several Philadelphia papers an extract of a letter from Mr. William Wood, dated Algebriz, June 3, 1798, to his brother at New-York, abusing the character of Joseph Yznardi, Esq. acting consul for the United States of America at Cadix and the district attached thereto—and having lived some months under the hospitable roof of Mr. Yznardi, which afforded me daily opportunities of witnessing his continual charity to, and unwearied consular exertions in behalf of Americans, suffering by illegal captures and otherwise, and being fully persuaded that Mr. Yznardi, who is highly esteemed by the Spanish merchants as a man of probity and honour, is a just and upright character, and always ready to assist the citizens of the country he has the honour to represent, by advice and other means, I am led to believe, with all deference to the character of Mr. Wood, that his letter has been written under wrong impressions; and here Mr. Wood will give me leave to observe, that this is not at all extraordinary, when we recollect the many envious and deluging characters, that are perpetually hanging about strangers in that country, for the very purpose of deceiving them, which they do not find a difficult task, particularly when the stranger does not understand the Spanish language, which is the case with Mr. Wood.

As newspaper publications are oftentimes too readily believed, I have thought proper to oppose that tendency in Mr. Wood's, in behalf of my friend, to whom I shall send the extract from Mr. Wood's letter, and doubt not but he will, as soon as possible, enable me, or some other person to lay before the public a full statement of the transactions that have led to these publications; until which time I trust a generous public will suspend their opinion. Principles of justice and friendship being my only motive for stepping forward in defence of the character of Mr. Yznardi, who is not present to speak for himself, will, I trust, render an apology to the public for thus intruding upon their unne-

CHANDLER PRICE.

The Printers who have published Mr. Wood's letter, are requested to give this place in their papers.

Agreeable to notification in several of the newspapers of the City of Philadelphia, requesting a meeting of the merchants, traders, mechanics and other citizen, at the Union School House in Germantown, on Wednesday 29th August, at 4 o'clock P. M. in order to fix on a suitable character to be offered at the ensuing election to represent the City of Philadelphia in Congress, in the vacancy occasioned by the decease of John Swanwick, Esq. and also in the next Congress—A senator, to represent in the state senate, the city of Philadelphia and County of Delaware—and six persons to represent the city in the house of assembly.

A numerous and respectable body of the freemen of the city attended. The business of the meeting being opened, a letter from captain Joseph Anthony, addressed to the chairman of the meeting was read, expressing a decided opinion on the necessity of uniting the interest of the friends of the constitution and government in the choice of their representative, that he conceived Mr. Robert Wain well qualified for a seat in Congress, and soliciting his fellow-citizens that his name may not be offered in competition with that gentleman, who has his full concurrence and approbation.

ROBERT WALN,
was nominated and unanimously carried as the Candidate for Congress.

FRANCIS GURNEY,
as state Senator for the district composed of the City and County of Philadelphia and County of Delaware; and as members to represent the City in assembly—

Jacob Hiltseimer,
Lawrence Sackel,
Andrew Bayard,
William Hall, printer.
Samuel W. Fisher,
John Clement Stocker.

The question being put, will this meeting support the foregoing ticket? it was unanimously agreed to, and it was also recommended to the freemen of the City of Philadelphia attached to the federal government for their support, and to those of the County of Philadelphia and County of Delaware in support of the Senator.

Ordered, that the minutes of the meeting, signed by the chairman and secretary, be published in the newspapers of the City, for the general information of the electors.

LEVI HOLLI, GSWORTH,
Chairman.

DANIEL SMITH, Secretary.

Germantown, 29th August, 1798.

The Health Office is kept open night and day, at the City Hall, where every necessary convenience is procured for removing the sick and burying the dead.

WILLIAM ALLEN.

Those Citizens who have LINEN to spare will render a public service by sending it to the City Hall, for the use of the City Hospital.

We hear that a great Robbery has been committed on the Bank of Pennsylvania. It is said to the amount of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Arrived at New Castle the armed sloop, Maximilian, White, 21 days from La Guira. Left there the ship Margareta of New York to sail for Philadelphia in 2 days, and a brig for Baltimore in 5 days. On the 21st in lat. 29, the Maximilian was chased for 8 hours by two ships and a brig but outlasted them—two days before capt. White failed a Danish sloop, of 10 guns and 15 men, from Barcelona with a cargo of flour, was captured off the harbour of La Guira by a British sloop, privateer of 10 guns and full of men, belonging to Tortola, and commanded by captain Williams, after a severe action of one hour and a half.

American produce at La Guira plenty and low.

Arrived at Wilmington, sloop John, Dagget, 11 days from Boston.

The sloop Abigail from Belfast—August 3, spoke the Hibernia, Smith, out 8 days from Boston to London—also, the Thomas, Huff, 8 days from Norfolk to London, and Louisa, Lovett, from New-York to London—21st spoke the sloop John, Thirston, from Newport to Barbadoes, out 13 days—all well.

A ship from Hamburg, is in the river.

The frigate United States and sloop of war Delaware, were spoke with in lat. 32, long. 58, ten days from Boston, bound to the West-Indies.

The brig Eliza, Vaughan, and the schooner Frederickburg packet, Bender, both of this port, are safe arrived at Gibraltar.

Pennsylvania Hospital.

9 mo. 1, 1798.

NO person with an infectious disease, can be admitted into this house; it is therefore earnestly recommended to the citizens, not to send or bring any such patient to the gate, who is ill with the prevailing fever. Several persons having been sent here improperly, is the reason of giving this caution.

By Order of the Sittings Managers, FRANCIS HIGGINS, Steward.

The Inhabitants of the City

and County of Philadelphia are hereby notified, that the REGISERS OFFICE for the Probate of Wills, &c. for the said City and County, will be opened at the house of John Doser, at Frankford, the 4th of September inst. from nine till three o'clock, and on every Tuesday following, during the present prevalence of fever in Philadelphia.

GEORGE CAMPBELL, Register.

Wanted—A Boy to attend an

Office, situated in a healthy part of the city. Enquire at No. 21, North Seventh Street.

For Sale at Public Auction,

ON THE PREMISES, FOUR LOTS on Harper and Keith's wharf, in Alexandria, on the 26th day of October next, if not sold at private sale before that time. One of these lots is near the end of the wharf, twenty feet beyond which the water is two fathoms out the water is four fathoms and grows deeper until it comes to the channel, which is about seventy feet from the end of the wharf. There is as much dirt belonging to the bank as will level the wharf, which may want raising about a foot near the end. There is in this sale an half acre lot very fit for a tavern; it is well watered, and an excellent stand for that business. This property will be sold for ready money, and at once or separate, as may best suit the purchaser; it lays on the lower side of Alexandria, which is now improving very fast. A sketch of the ground may be seen in the hands of the Printer hereto. For terms at private sale, apply to WM. HARTSHORNE, or to the subscriber, in Alexandria.

JOHN HARPER.

Public Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the Bank of Pennsylvania will be kept open for ordinary business from nine to twelve o'clock in the morning during the prevalence of the present fever in this city.

By order of the Board, JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier.

FLOUR FOR SALE

By the Subscribers, Deliverable at any of the ports on the Delaware—who have also on hand at their stores, a quantity of Bar Iron, Pork and Corn—Letters by the post will be attended to.

Levi Hollingsworth & Son.

FOR SALE—BY

JAMES JACKS, No. 184, Market Street, one door below the President's.

Gilt, plated and steel mounted horse-plates and steel mounted horse-plates.

Gilt and plated mounted Hangers and Cut and Thrusts.

Silver and gilt mounted Drefs Swords and Dirks.

Morocco Sword Belts and Steel Hooks.

Rich gold and silver Epaulots and spangles.

Gold and silver Laces, Cords and Threads.

A great variety of double and single barrellled Fowling Pieces, with silver and steel mounting.

Silver and steel mounted double and single barrellled Holster Pistols.

Double and single barrellled Pocket Pistols with bayonets.

A large assortment of japanned Tea Trays and Walters, of a superior quality.

Tortoiseshell Combs and Ivory Belk warranted Razors.

Sportmen's and Penknives, and fine Scissors.

Gilt and silver Fruit Knives.

Ship and pocket Spy Glasses.

Surveyor's Compasses and Theodolites.

Mathematical Instruments and Opera Glasses.

A few elegant plated and japanned Patent Lamps.

German Platters, plain, and Plated Fortes.

Organized Piano Forte.

Billiard Balls and Dice.

Japanned tea and coffee Urns.

Mahogany and fawn wood knife and spoon Cases, with Knives complete.

A large assortment of Pocket Books, with gold and silver mounting.

Backgammon Tables and portable Writing Desks.

Elegant glass Lustres and Chimney Ornaments.

Imperial Pain inge.

With an extensive assortment of Jewelry, Sterling Plate, Plated Goods, and Watches and Clocks, which will be sold at the most reduced prices, wholesale or retail, for cash or the usual credit.

N. B. Watches and Plate exchanged.

august 28.

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Lands for sale by private Contract.
Proposals will be received, by the subscribers, until the first day of September next, for the purchase of any of the following very valuable tracts of land with their improvements.

In the State of New-York,

No. 1. Two lots of ground situate in the county of Albany in the town called Lansingburgh, and disjoined or known on a map of said town by the names of No. 71 and 72.

2. Two tracts of land situate in the town of West-Chester, the one of them near Oliver Delancy's, John Cox's and John Palmer's land, adjoining Broun's River, the other of them near Devillard's mill, Delancy's land and adjoining Broun's river the whole containing about 84 acres.

3. A tract of land situate in the county of West-Chester, on the road from Kings-Bridge to Delancy's Mills containing about 66½ acres.

4. A tract of land situate in Montgomery county, being a part of the tract called Jessup's meadow and known and distinguished in a division of the said purchase into townships by being a part of township No. 4, beginning at the S. W. corner of said purchase and at the fourtythly corner of said township containing by estimation about 511 acres.

5. A tract of land situate in the county of Montgomery, aforesaid, being also a part of Jessup's purchase and known and distinguished in division of the said purchase into townships, by being a part of township No. 4, beginning at S. W. bounds of said township at the distance of 362 chains and 50 links from the most southerly corner thereof.

6. A tract of land situate in Ulster county, being a part of the tract of land known by the name of the Great Hardenburgh patent, containing about 6000 acres.

7. A tract of land situate in the county of Ulster aforesaid on the N. E. side of the river Delaware, being also a part of the land formerly granted to Johannes Hardenburgh and others commonly known by the name of the Green patent it being a part of a great lot No. 1, at the general partition of said patent which came to the share of Thomas Newham one of the proprietors, and is known and distinguished on the maps of the said division thereof made by Charles Webb, surveyor in the year 1751 by lot No. 60; this land runs some distance on the river Delaware and contains about 3572 acres.

8. A tract of land in the county of Ulster aforesaid in the fourth tier of lots in the Hardenburgh patent being the lot No. 12, containing about 12,650 acres excepting thereout 320 acres heretofore granted by Robert R. Livingston to Nathaniel Sichel.

9. A tract of land situate in the county of Ulster, beginning on the Papakunk river, and adjoining the 14th monument in the general division of the Hardenburgh patent, containing about 3000 acres.

10. Two equal undivided seventh parts of two several parcels of lands situate in the townships of Chemung in the county of Tioga on the S. W. side of Tioga river, the same being part of a tract of about 20,000 acres, these two sevenths contain about 1763 acres.

11. One equal undivided seventh part of the said 20,000 acre tract in Tioga county being about 2,886 acres.

12. One equal undivided seventh part of said 20,000 acre tract in Tioga county being about 2,886 acres.

In the State of Maryland,

13. A tract of land now called Bayley's purchase in Prince George's county, near to a bay or cove called Annapolis cove, containing about 1212 acres of prime land.

14. A tract of land called Fortune Enlarged, and part of a tract called Beall's addition, both lying in Prince George's county on the eastern branch of the Potomack, containing about 1668 acres.

15. A tract of land with the house and improvements called Aron, lying on the eastern branch of the river Potomack, opposite to the city of Washington in Prince George's county containing about 375 acres.

16. A tract of land with the houses, mills, other buildings and improvements lying near Fort Cumberland in the county of Washington containing about 2088 acres.

17. A tract of land situate in the county of Washington, adjoining to Fort Cumberland, containing 400 acres or thereabouts.

18. One undivided moiety of a tract of land in Allegany county, called spruce spring, the whole of which contains about 120 acres, also one undivided moiety of 234 tracts or lots of ground, each of which contains about 50 acres, and are numbered from 500 to 799 inclusive, omitting and excepting three lots which are distinguished by the numbers 661, 662 and 663 all which said lands adjoin.

In the State of Virginia,

A tract of Meadow land with considerable improvements, lying on Hunter's creek, Dorrell's creek, Muddy creek and the river Potomack; and adjoining the city of Alexandria containing by patent 295 acres.

Edward Fox, auctioneer.
Philadelphia, June 26th, 1798. 22w

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS DAVID and JOHN GRAHAM, late of the city of Philadelphia, merchants, have assigned over all their effects, real and personal, to the subscribers, for the benefit of their creditors—

Notice is hereby given,

To all persons who are indebted to said estate, that they are required to make immediate payment of their respective debts to the assignees at their office No. 62 Dock-street. In failure whereof, legal measures will be taken for the recovery of such as are not immediately discharged.

SIMON WALKER, } Assignees of
CHARLES GILCHRIST, } DAVID & JOHN
GEORGE HUMPHREYS, } GRAHAM.
July 7th 1798. 17th & 18th.

FOR SALE.

A THREE STORY Brick House, on the north side of Spruce-street near Second-street, adjoining the wall of Mr. Jones's garden and formerly occupied by David Lenox, &c. This house is in complete repair with back buildings, consisting of a Piazza, Kitchen and a handsome Dining Room over the Kitchen.

As any Person inclined to purchase will view the premises, a more particular description is considered unnecessary.

The terms of payment will be one third cash, one third in 6 months and the remainder in 12 months with interest. For further information, Enquire of

JOHN CRAIG,
No. 12 Dock-street.

The Post-Office will be moved

on Monday the 14th instant, at one o'clock P. M. to the North-side of Market-street, the said house West of Eleventh-street, where Merchants and others are requested to send for their letters; as the Letter-carriers will be stopped carrying letters out, after that time.

Post Office, Philadelphia, August 11.

A House to let,

in Fourth-street, next door to the Indian Queen Enquire of ROBERT SMITH, No. 58, South Front St. &c. &c. July 25

Territory of the United States north-west of the River Ohio.

Washington County, N. Y.
WHEREAS a Writ of Attachment hath issued out of the court of Common Pleas in said county, directed to the Sheriff of said county, returnable to June term 1797, at the suit of Griffen Greene, esq. against the Goods and Chattels, Lands, Tenement, Eff. &c. Rights and Credits of Afa Barret, for Seventy Dollars. And whereas, the said Sheriff hath by virtue of said Writ attached a Lot of Land lying in said county, containing one hundred acres, the property of the said defendant. NOTICE is therefore given to the said Afa Barret that unless he doth appear and give Special Bail to the Ass'n, Judgment will be entered by Default, and the land above-mentioned will be sold as the law directs.

Benjamin Isaac Gilman,
Plaintiff.

WILLIAM M'LAWS,
SADLER & HARNESS MAKER.

HAS Removed to the Corner of Chestnut and Twelfth-streets, on the Commons, where he will receive and execute the orders of his friends and wholesale customers, with usual attention & expedition during the prevalence of the present Epidemic, where it has not made its appearance this season, nor during any of the years past.

August 25

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, NO. ELEVENTH-STREET,
18 Bags Fresh Cloves.

Willings & Francis, dit

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

June 29.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congress of the United States of America, passed at Philadelphia the 28th day of May, 1796, laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons, and repealing the former acts for that purpose—That there shall be levied, collected and paid, upon all carriages for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by or for any person, for his or her own use, or to let out to hire, or for the conveying of passengers, the several duties and rates following, viz.

For and upon every coach

upon every chariot

upon every post chariot

upon every post chaise

upon every phaeton, with or without top

upon every coach

upon other carriages, having pannel

work above, with blinds, glasses,

or curtains

upon four-wheel carriages, having

frame polls and tops, with steel

springs

upon four-wheel top carriages, with

wooden or iron springs on jacks

upon carriages with tops

upon chairs with tops

upon fulkies with tops

upon other two wheel top carriages

upon two wheel carriages with steel

or iron springs

For and upon all other two wheel carriages

upon every four wheeled carriage,

having framed polls and tops,

and rolling upon wooden spars.

The Collector of the revenue of the first division of the first survey of the district of Pennsylvania, will attend daily until the 30th day of September next, for the purpose of receiving the duties on carriages, at Germantown, on the Main Street, a little above the sign of the King of Prussia, in which all persons passing or carrying are directed to take notice.

Notice is also given,

That all retail dealers in wines and foreign distilled liquors, that licenses will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the business of retailing of wines in a less quantity, or in less quantities, than 30 gallons;—and one licence for carrying on the business of retailing of spirits in less quantities than twenty gallons, at the same time and at the same place, by

JAMES ASH,

Collector of the first division of the first survey of the district of Pennsylvania.

Office of Inspection at Germantown,

22d August, 1798.

Every denomination of Stamps to be had at said office.

The Stamp Press is removed

to the Office of Inspection in Germantown, on the Main Street, a little above the sign of the King of Prussia, where attendance will be given for the accommodation of those who wish any instruments stamped, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

PETER BLIGHT

HAS removed his Counting House to his House in the Northern Liberties near Nice Town, Germantown road.

August 21.

Mr. LENTZ,

Teacher of the Piano Forte,

RESPECTFULLY offers his services to attend his scholars and others at Germantown—should as many as Twelve request his attendance he will wait on them immediately.—Please to direct to the Printer of the Gazette of the United States.

August 20

Any person in the neighbourhood of Germantown desirous of effecting insurances at the Office of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, now opened at the North West Corner of Ninth and Market streets, may know the terms by leaving an enquiry at the house of Samuel W. Fisher, Esq. in Germantown.

August 13

Philadelphia, June 30th, 1798.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

PURSUANT to the act of Congress, passed on the 12th day of June 1798, entitled, "an act respecting Loan Office and final settlement certificates, Indents of interest, and the unfunded or registered debt credited in the books of the Treasury."

It. That on the application of the creditors respectively, or their legal attorneys at any time after the last day of December in the present year, the principal sums of the unfunded or registered debt of the United States credited on the books of the treasury, or commissioners of Loans will be reimbursed at the Treasury of the United States.

3d. That interest upon the unfunded or registered debts aforesaid will cease from and after the last day of December in the present year.

3d. That the creditors respectively will be entitled on requisition to receive from the proper officers of the treasury, certificates of funded three per cent stock, equal to the arrearages of interest due on the debts aforesaid prior to the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund,

Edward Jones, secy.

June 30

Philadelphia, July 13.

Georgetown, July 13.

23—JAW

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

June 27, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of an act, passed during the present session of Congress, to much of the act entitled "An Act making further provision for the payment of public debt," and for the redemption of the public debt—passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, as bars from settlement or allowance, Certificates, commonly called Loan Office and final settlement Certificates, and Indents of Interest, is suspended until the twelfth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.

That on the liquidation and settlement of the said Certificates, and Indents of Interest, at the Treasury, the Creditors will be entitled to receive Certificates of funded Three Per Cent Stock equal to the amount of the said Indents, and the arrearages of interest due on their said Certificates, prior to the first day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety one.

That the principal sums of the said Loan Office and final settlement Certificates, with the interest thereon, since the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, will be discharged after liquidation at the Treasury, by the payment of interest and reimbursement of principal, equal to the sums which would have been payable thereon, if the said Certificates had been furnished, pursuant to the Acts making provision for the debts of the United States, contracted during the late war, and by the payment of other sums, equal to the market value of the remaining Stock, which would have been created by such subscriptions as aforesaid, which market value will be determined by the Comptroller of the Treasury.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

Secretary of the Treasury.

June 28

NOW LANDING,

From on board the brig Annable Marilla, from

Bordeaux, and for sale by the subscriber,

88 cases CLARET.

72 do. do. of a superior quality

2 trunks green PARASOLS.

Thomas Murgatroyd,

No. 11, Walnut-street.

WHO HAS ON HAND,

White Wine in half Casks

Sweet Oil of a superior quality, in

boxes and bulkets

Lunelle

Superior

Irish Market

Macarony and

Medoc

Rota Wine in hds.

Pimento in bags.

May 22.

To be Sold,

An elegant and convenient House,

In Chestnut-street, next door to the Bank of North America.

THE Lot is thirty by one hundred and seventy eight.

The House has been thoroughly repaired within a few months.—Apply to the Printer.

August 8

Mills, Portage, &c.

TO BE LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

TO be leased, for a term not less than three,

nor more than seven years, a VALUABLE

PROPERTY at the Seneca-Falls, in the county of Onondaga, and State of New-York, on the Banks of the Seneca-river, two miles west of the Cayuga-ferry, and eleven miles east of Geneva.

This establishment consists of an excellent grist mill, saw mill, dwelling house, barn, and a portage or carrying place, with between thirty and forty acres of land, under good improvement, and as much more in the vicinity, as may be required for future improvement.

The grist-mill is a handsome and well finished building, of 30 by 30 feet, 3 stories high and furnished with a run of excellent Burr stones and another of Essex stones, of the best quality—and the most approved bolts, &c. calculated to make all the different qualities of flour for exportation or for home consumption: It is accessible by water from every part of the Cayuga lake and Seneca-river, as well as from the Seneca-lake—and from its situation, commands a very extensive and increasing custom: The stream on which it stands, being the outlet of the Seneca-lake, the mill can never be in want of water; and as it has been kept working during the severest season of the last winter, it is not liable to be impeded by frost.

The saw mill is also new, situated on the same stream, now furnished with an ample stock of logs, of which a supply may at all times be procured by land or water, of the best quality.

The dwelling house is well calculated for the use of the miller, is new, and sufficiently large: The barn is about 40 feet square, and entirely new.

The portage is 3/4ths of a mile in length, along the Seneca-falls—over which were passed in the last year, nearly two hundred boats with their contents; this object is already productive of a handsome income, which will be increasing and permanent.

Among the many advantages of this situation, must be numbered the fertility of the surrounding country—being the best improved part of the county of Onondaga—the concentration of intercourse by land and water, the Genesee flat road passing through it, as well as all water carriage to Geneva, and the counties of Ontario and Steuben; which renders it most eligible for a Store or Tavern.—The river and lakes abound in fish and fowl, and the country with deer and other game.

Besides the mills already erected at this place, it is calculated for any additional water works that may be found necessary—Filling mill, bark mill, tannery, forges, &c. may be erected at a small expense—Iron ore may be brought in boats from the Cayuga lake; and it is thought to abound in the neighborhood.

The stock on hand will be sold to the lessee, and the cattle, utensils, smith's forge, &c. may be sold or let to the premises.

If a purchase should offer for the whole or an undivided part of the premises it will be sold.

For terms of sale or lease, apply to Mr. WILHELMUS MYNDERSSE, at the Seneca falls, or to the subscriber, at Schenectady.

STEPHEN N. BAYARD.

June 25

22w3m

Federal Mills,

ADJOINING Georgetown, and the City of

Washington, will be offered at Public Sale,

on the 10th day of September next, at the Union

Tavern, if not previously sold at Private sale.

Those mills in point of situation for bullocks and natural advantages are generally admitted to be equal to any in America. The Merchant Mill is a large brick house, eighty feet by fifty, almost new, in which are erected four pair of Burr mill-stones, completely finished and constructed in such a manner that the whole of the mills may manufacture flour at the same time. The country mill which is erected near the other, is entirely new, a strong stone building, containing one pair of stones, and built in such a manner that the second pair may be put up with little expense. This mill is conveniently finished, and calculated to carry on extensively, country work, of which it gets a constant supply. There is belonging to the said mills 27½ acres of land, the whole of which will be sold with the mills.

One third of the purchase money will be required in sixty days from the day of sale, and for the balance a liberal credit will be given. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

JOSEPH E. ROWLES.

Surviving partner of

JOSEPH E. ROWLES & Co.

Georgetown, July 13.

23—JAW

AN ACT

for the relief of the Refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova-Scotia.

Sec. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That to satisfy the claims of certain persons claiming lands under the resolutions of Congress, of the twenty-third of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and the thirteenth of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, as refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova-Scotia, the Secretary for the Department of War, be, and is hereby authorized and directed to give notice in one or more of the public papers of each of the States of Vermont, Massachusetts, New-York, New-Hampshire and Pennsylvania, to all persons having claims under the said resolutions, to transmit to the War-office, within two years after the passing of this act, a just and true account of their claims to the bounty of Congress.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no other persons shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this act, than those of the following descriptions, or their widows and heirs, viz. First, those heads of families, and single persons, not members of any such families, who were residents in one of the provinces aforesaid, prior to the fourth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, and who abandoned their settlements, in consequence of having given aid to the United Colonies or States, in the revolutionary War against Great-Britain, or with intention to give such aid, and continued in the United States, or in their service, during the said war, and did not return to reside in the dominions of the King of Great-Britain, prior to the twenty-fifth of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three. Secondly, the widows and heirs of all such persons as were actual residents, as aforesaid, who abandoned their settlements, as aforesaid, and died within the United States, or in their service during the said war; and thirdly, all persons who were members of families at the time of their coming into the United States, and who during the war, entered into their service.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the proof of the several circumstances necessary to entitle the applicants to the benefits of this act, may be taken before a judge of the supreme or district court of the United States, or a judge of the supreme or superior court, or the first justice of the peace of the county of common pleas or county court of any State.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That at the expiration of fifteen months from and after the passing of this act, and from time to time thereafter, it shall be the duty of the Secretary for the Department of War, to lay such evidence of claims as he may have received, before the Secretary and Comptroller of the Treasury, and with them, proceed to examine the testimony, and give their judgment what quantity of land ought to be allowed to the individual claimants, in proportion to the degree of their respective services, sacrifices and sufferings, in consequence of their attachment to the cause of the United States; allowing to those of the first class a quantity not exceeding one thousand acres; and to the last class, a quantity not exceeding one hundred, making such intermediate classes as the resolutions aforesaid, and distributive justice, may, in their judgment require, and make report thereof, to Congress. And in case any such claimant shall have sustained such losses and sufferings, or performed such services for the United States, that he cannot justly be classed in any one general class, a separate report shall be made of his circumstances, together with the quantity of land that ought to be allowed him, having reference to the foregoing ratio.

Provided, that in considering what compensation ought to be made by virtue of this act, all grants except military grants, or individual States, shall be considered at the just value thereof, at the time the same were made, respectively, either in whole or in part, as the case may be, a satisfaction to those who may have received the same: Provided also, that no claim under this law, shall be assignable until after report made to Congress, as aforesaid, and until the said lands be granted to the persons entitled to the benefit of this act.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That all claims in virtue of said resolutions of Congress, which shall not be exhibited as aforesaid, within the time by this act limited, shall forever thereafter be barred.

JONATHAN DAYTON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TH: JEFFERSON,

Vice-President of the United States,

and President of the Senate.

Approved, April 7, 1798.

JOHN ADAMS,

President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the office of the Department of State.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,

Secretary of State.

Pursuant to the above Act, Notice

is hereby given to all persons having claims under the resolutions of Congress, of the 23d of April, 1783, and the 13th of April, 1785, to transmit to the War-Office within two years after the passing of the said Act, viz. the 7th day of April, 1798, a just and true account of their claims to the bounty of Congress.

In the proof of Claims, a strict attention must be paid to the requisitions of the 2d and 3d Sections of the Act.

JAMES M'HENRY,

Secretary of War.

July 19

22w6w

LANDING,

At South Street wharf, the cargo of the ship Con-

necticut, from Batavia—

About 300 tons of Java Coffee,

of the growth of 1794 and 1795

60 tons of Java Sugar,

In canisters—for sale by